

PRICE THREEPENCE

10 to 8BLL, a first-rate MANGLE. Apply
Campbell-street, near the Cheshire Cheese.

**WANTED, THIS MORNING, a Little GIRL, about
Eight Years Old, Burden-st., near Palace-st.**
**WANTED, a FEMALE or GENERAL SERVANT,
with Two Necks, George and Park streets.**
**WANTED, an ASSISTANT. Apply to J. MOORE,
Mental Hair Manufacturer, 75, William-street.**
**WANTED, a Limestone Hammer, Shepherd, and Farm
Tools. J. C. GLAD, 158 Pitt-street.**
**WANTED, a Female to cook and ASSISTANT. Apply
Mrs. Temple, Clarence and Brinkley streets.**

ED, a respectable SERVANT GIRL. Apply
Green-street, Barry Hills.
ED, an active BOY, at Daisy's Meat Ware-
house, George-street South.
ED, a competent PARLOUR MAID. Apply
WIFFITH FANNING, and CO, Spring-st.
ED, a COOK and UNDEMI-COOK for the
Graffen Club. Apply to the House Steward.
ED, CARTERS, to draw stone. Apply to
WEGEN M'CALLUM, Balmain.

HD to hold, upon spring. JAMES Price,
 111, Castlereagh-street, near Goodhorn-street.
 A SITUATION for a Married Couple
 and cook. Apply to Mrs. O'APPA, King-st.
 A GIRL, to do plain sewing. Mrs.
 MARY HUNT, Balmain.
 A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at
 Kent-street South.
 A good GENERAL SERVANT; also, a
 young Girl. Apply Mrs. WICKES, 249, Pitt-st.

D. a GENERAL ASSISTANT. Apply to Mrs. J.
 D, 201, South Head Road.
 D. an active LAD. Apply at 694, 3 doors
 Goulburn-street.
 D. a NURSE-GIRL. Apply Mrs. HAMP-
 milliner, South Head Road.
 D. a steady BOY, to follow a Vegetable Cart.
 ly to 99, Harrington-street.
 D. a GENERAL ASSISTANT. Apply to
 THOMAS MOORE, Pitt-street, near Park st.

1. A young MAN for a butcher's shop.
 171, ER, McLeay Road, Harben
 2. A BAKER and for the country. J. GILKES,
 6, Kensington-street, Parramatta-street.
 3. A respectable Girl as General SERVANT.
 11, 188, No. 6, R. Kensington-street.
 4. A FRENCH PUBLISHER. Apply to Mr.
 ER, at Capt-in T. W. 's house, Milers Point.
 5. A SERVANT Girl, about 16. Apply at
 DEANER'S, 13, (P)Connell-street.

D, an experienced **BUMSBY**, 3, King-st, three doors west of George-street.
 D, a **BUMSBY** **WID**. Wages no object. Mrs. **ONWAY**, 456, George-st, near Market-st.
 D, a tidy **WID**, no U. S. Ls, to make herself n. 82, Crow-street, near William-st.
 D, a **WID** **GIRL**, about 18 years of age, in next to Steel's, grocer, Paddington.
 D, a **GENERAL SERVANT** in a small y. 128, William-street.

12, a little GIRL, to mine a baby. Apply to
RAMSEY, Furlong and Kennedy's mill,
Sixth street.

13, a thorough GENUINE, SERVANT, most
good Lau dress Apply to Mrs DOLAN,
St. HHS Cot'age.

14, Furlong and BIRKIN, M. Faddington of
Hills. State terms, do, to PERMANENT,
R.

15, a respectable single MAN, capable of

ED, a thorough GENERAL, 36 VAN for a family, at Darling Point, 1, Premier-terrace, West.

ED, in a Gentleman's family, a GENERAL SERVANT who can wash and iron. Enquire of MRS. INNS, at the 'Aston House.

51, a comfortably Furnished PARLOR,
bedroom, and use of kitchen. Apply, stating
R., Herald Office

51, a MAN, to work in a garden, and make
self useful about a house Apply between 9
MITH, PRATE, and C., George-street.

51, a good Performer on the Violin, for the
city; permanent employment. Apply No. 6,
street, Barramatta-street

51, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT.

Wanted, a SITUATION as GARDENER.
Address G. J. care of F. Larter, Fancy Bazaar,
Road.

Wanted, a tidy Native Girl, from 14 to 15 years, to
assist herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs.
Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington.

Wanted, Cooks, Laundry-women, Housemaids to General
Canteen, for hire, at Mrs. CAPP'S Office, 125,

111. a young MAN, having a knowledge of
keeping. Apply to O'NEILL and O'NEILL, 105,
at
112. a steady young WOMAN, as General
USE SERVANT. Apply Patent Ship Inn,
near street.

11. D. Board and KENNEDY, in a private
place, a short distance from Sydney, and stabling.
12. D. a competent FURBER to take charge of
horses. Apply, before 1, to Mrs. M. JONASSEN
Globe Hotel, Globe Point Road.
13. A steady MAN as Fireman and Night
watchman. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on
WEDNESDAY next. HADDINGTON and SONS, Wyn-

50, in a Ladies' School, a H-sistant or Daily
VERNESS, who has good testimonials. For
quere by Mr. WAUGH, bookseller, George-
50 by the advertiser, a CHIEF MATHE-
WITH, either in a steamer or any other employ-
has a master's certificate. Address MANILA,
50.

11, respectable FAMILIES, as GENERAL
IVANT, in a small family, a short distance

D, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSE

11. a respectable middle-aged FEMALE, to
be charge of four children, and make herself
ply to Mrs. F. STEWART, 18, Hunter-

U. a **GENERAL SERVANT**, for a
 y of two. A middle-aged person preferred—
 child not objected to. Apply to Mrs. **NEE-**
 her's Point.

D. to purchase in the Northern Districts, to be
 rred in March next, a few Shornland Malden
 year old, or weaners. Address, stating par-
 lowest cash price, to **DANGER, Gil-**
 CO., 88, Clarence-street, Sydney.

D. a **FAMILY RESIDENCE**, in the neigh-
 borhood of Woolloomooloo, containing not less

Good rooms, enclusive of Kitchen and servant's
not to exceed £200 per annum. Apply to
OBERG, 249, George-street.

to be divided between the English and French.
The total value of property destroyed would amount
to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed.
One of the suite-rooms of the state bedroom at
the Summer Palace the treaty of Tientsin in English
Chinese, signed by Lord Elgin, was found. It
was thrown on the ground by some one and lay
in a heap of broken articles, till the English paper
report attracted the eye of the person who dis-
covered it.

round the vicinity of the palace are large
parks, or cemeteries, with trees of
magnitude, and many stone bridges over
the, the country being very dry at present.
Coming off from the palace are several
paths, and just as we were about to
reach the camp by the side of two large ponds,
I reported that they are to leave that place to
take up a position on our left. They wish to take
great gate of the city, which is the only one open,
it is objected to, as the Emperor's brother the
Prince Hwei would then be able to enter the city,
and he is induced to return from the country,
which, it is said, he had fled. We propose to make
of the gates on the north side near to this camp
shall do so as soon as the siege guns, which here

understand, arrive. I have not learnt what is to be done. It is supposed the army will not be sent to Peking in any case, but that officers will be ordered to do so with a pass. The utter destruction of the interior of the summer palace, where, he remembered, Lord Amherst as ambassador of England, insulted, is but small punishment for the Emperor's contumacy and the treatment of the prisoners were captured whilst on a peaceful mission; yet like visitation being inflicted on the Emperor.

ing might be impolitic, though deserved—that did not only utterly destroy the present Government, but prevent the organisation of a new one under protection, should it be desirable to do so.

the Emperor is reported to have gone to his palace, in Tientsin, where Lord Macartney was waiting. He had three wives with him, and a large retinue of eunuchs, and a great number of attendants. Lord Elgin, Mr. Wade, and Mr. G. Grant, Sir R. Ker, and their respective staffs, on reaching the city, found the French had been comfortably entertained there, and that a great portion of the more valuable articles had already been taken away, leaving the heavy, but valuable articles, such as the clock, or at least what things the French could not carry off, they left for us. No description can give an idea of the splendour of this residence. The entrance was a magnificent hall, with a vaulted ceiling, and the walls of gold, azure, and scarlet, in the most gorgeous manner. The throne of the Emperor is of beautifully carved dark wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; we were told that the golden dragon is supposed to have been used by the Emperor; every chair and cushioned saloon were very handsomely fitted up, and rolls of silk, satin, and crape, all of splendid workmanship, speedily furnished chamberlains with the payments for the French officers, who appear to have adopted our custom in this respect.

and China were of great value, and some Severn
na of Louis Quatorze would have delighted the
of many a curio fancier, and a presentation sword
the English coat of arms studded with gems, and
tly of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation
the ladies who disappeared, but their little
Chinese dogs, something resembling King Charles
niel, were running about in a distracted state. Mr.
secured some valuable books and papers, some
believe for the British Museum. The Emperor
left the day before, but his destination is I believe
nown. It is said that a panic took place amongst
French, and that they evacuated the palace, re-

...with the Punjaubees and 67th Regiment, the Fish Jack and the French tricolour were hoisted, former on a high pole by the side of the gate latter out of one of the port-holes, where they that Peking is in the occupation of the Allies, that the very existence of the Imperial Capital city was a myth. The streets were paved, and the troops inside have their pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese was that the Chinese coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded.

diplomacy will now again take the place of war, and shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported that the general desires to return to Tientsin in about a fortnight under any circumstances, desiring not to be overburdened by winter; if he does we have no security for the fulfillment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season. We might hear in Peking as well as at Tientsin, as our numbers

INDIA.

The works connected with the harbour defences of Bombay are rapidly progressing. A battery intended for two Armstrong guns is in course of construction on Plover Rock, to cover the approaches to the harbour; while a similar battery on an island higher up the harbour, called the Middle Ground, will protect shipping at anchor in the port.

The Eurasian inhabitants of Bombay are making arrangements to get up a Volunteer Rifle Corps of their own, on principles similar to those of the European Volunteer Rifle Corps.

be forthwith struck off the military establishment at Presidency, and that every Native Infantry Regiment is to be reduced to 600 men—the retiring men being pensioned or receiving donations according to a specified scale.

There have lately been six fatal cases of cholera on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, and two on board the *Orissa*, while lying in our harbour.

On all parts of the country, the most gloomy ac-

continue to be received of the state of public affairs in reference to the Income Tax. Since the returns to be sent in to Government have been issued, the spirit of opposition to the tax has revived in an intensified form, and from one end of the country to the other there is universal discontent. In obedience to the old trick of "shutting up shop" has been tried again, but this time it is likely to be more successful than before. No formal contract has been

red into, but there is a general understanding that
ness shall be suspended altogether till the income
is abolished. The movement began in the
try, from which hardly a single order for goods
been received for some time past. Now the
re dealers of Bombay have joined in it, and for
last week it has been utterly impossible for whole-
dealers to sell a piece of cloth in the bazaar.
resolution of the native merchants is, to get rid

the stocks in hand and then close their shops. It is represented that the grain merchants have given instructions to their Mofussil agents to send no grain into Bombay. The natives, too, are making very large purchases of bar silver, as if they expected there would be some new civil commotion, and are anxious to have their property in a convertible form for hoarding. The great Hindoo festival of the Dewallee comes off next week, and both in

bay and Poona it is given out that the customary
 nations will not take place, while not a
 persons apprehend that there will be some
 in the bazaars. Not much confidence,
 unfortunately, is felt in the Government, which com-
 mitted the fatal mistake of issuing papers so compli-
 cated and vexatious that the natives could not pos-
 sibly comprehend them, and were driven almost to
 despair by the number and character of the questions

were required to answer. This has been shown by the issue of simpler papers, which are legible to everyone, and ask for no more than a ment of the amount of aggregate profits. But the chief caused by the original blunder cannot be red; and the Government does its best to make ers worse, by disregarding in a spirit of apathy or security signs which remind everyone of what ended the mutinies of 1857.

the Commander-in-Chief expounds in a "circular memorandum," for the benefit of magistrates, that the meaning of the words "on duty," in the 71st clause of the Mutiny Act is to exempt officers from payment of mileage, whether in private vehicles or not, if on duty. The Duke promises the removal of ambiguity next session.

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(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

[illegible][illegible]

I dare say you will be astonished to hear of me from this place but the Summer Cloud is all right, although on the 5th we were overtaken by a heavy rain, which did not last just as we were about to strike our tent, but it did not prevent us from going on to shake our tenters on Sunday, the 10th, we were off to the ship Conway, belonging to Messrs. Baines and Co., Black Ball Line, and on the 11th we sailed for the coast of Africa. It was our duty to stand by there in the state they were in till the 15th when we took off 416 souls. We began at eight a.m. and finished at 12 p.m., all of which without any accident or accident, and the Conway sailed fearfully. I never yet got a vessel so full of souls, and I never saw so much of the crew and destruction in my life before, but all is well, and I am glad to hear of you.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sheep, 5 tons, 9 baies	18	Wool, 18 tons	...	...	...
Horns, 4548	50				...

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TONS.	WIPES.	REMARKS.
Dec. 17.	150 a.m. Tons.	8 a.m. W.I.P.	Fresh and cloudy. Ditto and ditto.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR W. T. DENISON FOR
MADRAS.**

The following notice of the intended departure of Sir W. T. Denison from this colony has been published in a supplement to the Government Gazette of Friday last:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th December, 1860.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to

publication of the following despatch, which has this day been received by his Excellency from one of the Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

2. The Governor-General further directs it to be notified that, having accepted the offer referred to in Lord John Russell's despatch, it is his Excellency's intention to continue his departure for Madras by the January mail steamer.

CHARLES COWPER.

New South Wales. (Separate.)

Downing-street, 26th October, 1860.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in conveying to you the authority which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the letter of the 20th inst., in relation to the events of your meeting the Officer which has been made to you through the Secretary of State for India of the Government of Madras, as you may find and expedient to reply to that Presidency without delay.

I cannot allow the connection which has so long existed between you and this department to cease without expressing to you the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the energy and ability with which you have invariably performed the very responsible duties entrusted to you, to the great advantage of the colonies over which you have presided.

I have, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Gordon Sir W. Denison, &c., &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.—Messrs. Richardson and Wrench will open to-day, at eleven o'clock, their new rooms, Pitt-street, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, with an extensive sale of city suburbs, and other country properties. There will be offered some of the Hambro' Hotel and large blocks of land in Kings Street; a ship, dwelling-house, and store in George's

street; Linthorpe estate, Newtown; nine cottages in Randle's terrace, Newtown; Doon cottage and grounds; cottages near the Ashfield Railway station; and Kildinning estate, consisting of 800 acres of land with improvements, about five miles from Port Macquarie, on the Macleay River.

We observe that some weight is given to the notion that the seat of the papacy will be changed. Surely, however, no one will consider Jerusalem could be suggested other than as a joke. Its population is composed of men of all religions, pagan and Christian. Unless by clearing the city of its environs of all but Roman Catholics, any exclusive worship would be impossible. For is Jerusalem a central position. Its traditions are such as eminently attract the pilgrim, but offer no inducement to the resident. The present seat of the Roman Church is enriched by the labours of centuries, and combines all that is attractive in art, and splendour.

that is imposing in historical recollection. Formerly the seat of the greatest empire the world had seen—its very name is regal, and commands the veneration of mankind. But a Pope at Jerusalem would be something less than a Patriarch at Constantinople. Avignon would be better; some island in the Mediterranean better still. We, however, imagine that whatever changes take place in Italy, the nominal sovereignty of Rome will be assured to the POPE by France, until France herself shall be strong enough to complete the plans of the first NAPOLEON.

the interrogatories of Mr. DOCKEE, at SCONE, informed that gentleman that the Government were not such fools as to throw away to the free selector land which had gained a value from the labours of adjacent settlers. But is not this one of the principles as to which, he confesses, he will have to submit to some modification of detail? Can he maintain it? Well, might add, ought he to maintain it? Consistency will require him to carry out his own principles to their legitimate conclusion, and that conclusion will destroy the restriction he has set up.

Orders in Council, by which land is closed against selection if lying within ten miles of a town of ten thousand inhabitants, or five miles of a town of five thousand inhabitants, or two miles of a town of one hundred inhabitants. Circles of tabooed land will, therefore, surround all the centres of settlement, on which the selector is warned not to trespass. A bounty is offered on dispersion: No selector can possibly be nearer than two miles to any township of even the most moderate dimensions, and in most cases that will be equivalent to saying that he shall on no account be nearer than two miles to a school or a church or to this restriction to the advantage of the free selector.

selector, and whose neighbor are ours trained; is it to the advantage of the community which has the property to be benefited: is it likely to have good social results, or rather is not it certain to produce the opposite? There ought to be some very good reason for keeping the new batch of settlers at arms' length from every post town, some public consideration of undeniable weight. Yet the only reason given is a financial one—viz., that suburban lands are invariably worth more than the fixed price, which is all that the selector will be charged, and that the revenue would suffer by parting with the national property for less than it is worth. But this argument would apply equally to many lands that are not suburban. All the early

selections will, of course, be the pick of the country. "First come, first served." The sections that will be honoured by being selected during the first twelve months after the passing of the Bill will all probably have an exceptional value from some cause or other—either from the superior richness of the soil, or the convenience of water frontage, or the frontage to a main road, or proximity to a projected railway, or the command it gives by means of a water monopoly over adjacent grazing grounds. Already, in anticipation of the Bill, parties are on the look-out, scouring the country, some to get information for their personal use, others to get it for the purpose of making money by selling their knowledge. This is all fair, of

course. If the country is to be open to free selection without survey, those who know the country are fully entitled to turn their knowledge to good account, and those who are first in the field have a right to the pick of the tit-bits. But these tit-bits are all worth more than the upset price—many of them worth more than two pounds an acre, which is the minimum price of suburban lands. And if we allow the free selector to have his pick in these cases, why should mere considerations of one case forbid his equally having his pick in the other? It is no answer to say that in the former the extra value is owing to natural advantages, and in the latter to the labour and capital of the selector.

township millers; because, so far as revenue is concerned, it matters not what may be the cause of the enhanced value of particular lots of land, the fact alone being of importance. And, moreover, proximity to a main road, or a projected line of railroad, is not a natural, but an artificial advantage, and ought, quite as much as proximity to a village, to be considered as giving such a value as to make free selection unfair. But, in fact, it is impossible to say how far the value given to adjacent land by population radiates. The limits laid down in the 13th clause are, of course, arbitrary, and pretend not to be nothing more than a rude approximation. To some extent every acre in the colony is enhanced in value by the presence of the

existing population, inasmuch as without population the best land is worthless. Before settlement was projected, land in Australia was not worth per acre the smallest coin of the realm. But when Captain PHILLIP dropped anchor in Sydney Cove, a market value was at once given to the site of Sydney by the investment of British capital in transporting population to the spot. And the range of this value has gone on radiating indefinitely with the progress of settlement. Even the very parts of the colony that have yet to be explored, and on which no labour at all has been expended, are now worth something. They would fetch a rental if the lease were put up to auction, and would fetch a price if the freehold were put up to auction.

whose capital and labour have given a speciality to the value of the land should be sold only by auction, so that the revenue by such means for the benefit they have conferred, it should be such that the same might be applied to all lands which have more or less gained in value from the same cause. And if the rule is disregarded with respect to rural lands, why should not it be equally so with regard to suburban lands?

The effect of the prohibition will be to keep the

a ring of unsold, and, therefore, unimproved land round each township. This land, it may be said, can be surveyed and sold in the usual manner. But it cannot, if there is any truth in the oft-repeated

By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
KIANDRA.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

Monday, 2 p.m.
MANY are still leaving for Crackenback. Kiandra would seem to be such an out-of-the-way place after all, for yesterday, by way of Morimbia, we received Friday's Herald, two days from Sydney.
Mr. Thomas Garrett is returned for Cooma.
A private telegram from Kiandra, received yesterday, states—"I delivered Friday's Herald at Cooma on Saturday, and Kiandra yesterday. Great rush to Crackenback; reports conflicting. I go there immediately."

to-morrow.

Mr. Cheater's candidature is regarded as a mockery. The weather is unsettled.

HARTLEY.

Monday, 1 p.m.

Poll declared to-day. Majority for H. Hogan, over Captain Russell, 29.

ALBURY.

Monday, 6 p.m.

HUME ELECTION.

RESULT OF POLLING.

T. H. Mote	300
Morris Asher	175

The unknown donor of \$1000 for the exploration and prospecting, has given \$100 to be shot for by the volunteers and civilians.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 4 p.m.

Flour is quoted to-day at £11 7s. for small parcels. Harvest accounts very favourable. In many places as much as twenty-five bushels to one acre has been reaped.

Major Warburton has returned unsuccessful from his exploration to the westward.

The Aldinga (s.), sailed at 4:30 p.m. for Melbourne.

Weather cool.

Eden	James Symon	200	200
Georges Chabon	10. Seng	(unapp'd)	
Northumberland	Leah	70	
	A. W. Hill	50	50
Petersen	A. Hogen	50	
	Edna W. E. Arnall	50	50
	Dr. W. H. Hill	50	50
Redwood	W. H. Hill	(unapp'd)	
Orange	W. H. Hill	(unapp'd)	
Van der Vliet	Sam O'Brien	(unapp'd)	
West Monmouth	A. Driver	100	100
East Monmouth	W. H. Hill	100	100
	W. H. Hill	100	100
	W. H. Hill	100	100
Williams	W. H. Hill	(unapp'd)	
Willard	W. H. Hill	(unapp'd)	
West Sperry	Dr. Lang	100	100
	W. H. Hill	100	100
	W. H. Hill	100	100
	Dr. Lang	100	100
	J. M. Franklin	100	100
	J. M. Franklin	100	100
	J. M. Franklin	100	100

Carribery	W. Smith	11
.....	W. Action	394
.....	R. Raper	399
.....	.....	394
.....	R. Owen	115
The Clarence	L. Irving	(unopposed)
Battery	W. Smith	—
Lower Number	W. R. Baker	394
.....	.....	394
Return .....	.....	394
.....	.....	394
The House .....	.....	394
.....	.....	394
The Hawkebury .....	.....	(unopposed)
.....	.....	(unopposed)

+ Members of last Assembly re-elected.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Band of the 12th Regiment will perform the following selection of music at half-past three o'clock on the 10th (admission free); concert programme:—*1. D. Callan: Programme: Overture*

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The brethren, in those still regions, and who were brought to the painful necessity of thinking, even in spite of ourselves, of adopting opportune resolutions to save our dignity.

In meantime, we can ascertain from particularly documented and numerous and pernicious principle, which is called that of Non-Intervention, proclaimed some time ago by certain Governments, tolerated by others, and put in practice, even in the case of those countries where it has been applied, that it amounts to it tolling that a sort of impunity and license is accorded, in contempt of all laws, human and Divine, for the invasion and the spoliation of the rights, the properties, and the domains of another, and which we are happy in these lamentable times. And what is truly wonderful is that it is with impunity allowed to the only Subalpine Government to trample under its foot, and to violate this pretended principle since we see, under the eyes of all Europe, the troops on the territory of other States, to deplore and expel the legitimate princes. Hence follows this pernicious absurdity, that foreign intervention is only admitted in order to execute and favour rebellion.

This same principle offers opportunity for us to exhort all the Princes of Europe to reflect, in the gravity of their counsels, and the meditations of their wisdom, how many evils and perils are accumulated in the detestable events which we deplore. It is true, against the universal law of nations; and if it is not completely suppressed, there is henceforth no security for any legitimate right. The question at issue is the principle of rebellion, or rather the submission of the despotic Government, which easily explains why the despotic Government threaten to fustigate the society, since it opens the breach to fatal communism. The question at issue is the violation of the solemn promise made by the Congress of Vienna, to the independence of the Pontifical state, as well as of all other European ones. The question at issue is the spoliation of that power which, by a special design of Divine Providence, was given to the Roman Pontiff to secure to him, in the Universal Church, the full liberty of the exercise of his apostolic ministry. This liberty ought to be, on the part of all princes, the object of the most lively solicitude, in order that they may never allow themselves to be moved by the influence of any foreign power, and that thus the spiritual tranquility of the Catholics, who inhabit the domains of those different princes, may be beyond all peril.

But our enemies must, therefore, be persuaded that their cause is intimately connected with ours, and that it coming to our assistance they are providing equally for the preservation of their own rights and of their own future age and age them, therefore, with the most constant vigilance and loyalty, and we have according to his condition and his means. We have no doubt that Catholic princes and nations will, without the utmost ardour, make every effort to hasten, with certainty, the day when the Father and Pastor of the whole flock of the Lord, attacked by the pariahs armies of the degenerate son.

But you know well, Christian brethren, that all our tribulations must be put in God, our aid and refuge in our tribulations; in God, who wounds and heals those wounds, who smites and cures, who gives death and life, who leads into the abyss and delivers from it, who punishes and pardons, who hears and answers our prayers, especially imploring the most efficacious intercession of the most holy and immaculate Mother of God, the Virgin Mary, and the support of the blessed angels and saints, who surround the throne of the almighty of his arm, and break the pride of his enemies; that he may put to flight those who attack us humble and crush all the enemies of his Holy Church. Lastly, that the hearts of prevaricators may be broken, and that the souls of sinners may be converted. May Holy Mother Church may soon rejoice over so much desired conversion.

AIMS AND DOCTRINES OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Sacred articles of the treaty of Verona, in addition to the treaty of Vienna.

The undersigned, specially authorised to make such additions to the treaty of the Holy Alliance having exchanged their powers, agree to what follows:

Art 1. The high contracting parties, convinced that the system of representative government is equally inconsistent with monarchical principles, as is the election of popular sovereignty with that of divine right, have agreed to unite their efforts, in the most solemn manner, to exert all their efforts to annihilate representative government in all countries of Europe in which it may exist, and to prevent its introduction elsewhere.

Art 2. As it cannot be doubted that the liberty of the press constitutes the most powerful of the means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations against the rights of princes, the high contracting parties have mutually pledged themselves to adopt all measures proper for its suppression, not only in their own dominions, but throughout the rest of Europe.

Art 3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to maintain nations in that state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare that it is their intention to sustain in their respective dominions such measures as the clergy may suggest for strengthening of their interest, intimately united as these are to theirs with the authority of princes. The high contracting powers offer, in addition, their common thanks to, and Praise for all that he has already done for them, and pledge himself to continue to do so, in conformity with the views of the subjugation (*soumission*) of nations.

Art 4. The high contracting parties, in continuing to France the charge of bringing them (*viz*, the Emperor Napoleon), engage to assist her in the undertaking, after she shall have accepted, and consented to compromise them with their own people and with the people of France. In consequence they bind themselves to furnish a subsidy from their respective treasuries amounting to 600000 francs. The same tribute date from the signature of this treaty until the close of the war.

Art 5. In the view of establishing throughout the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal) the Order of things which existed prior to the commencement of this treaty, the high contracting parties exchange with each other their faith that, until the accomplishment of the object now expressed, and setting aside all other considerations, they will, with the shortest possible delay, address instructions to all constituted authorities within their own states, and to the plenipotentiaries of foreign princes, so that a perfect amnesty may be established, and each such act of complacency of the views set forth in this treaty.

Art 6. This treaty shall be renewed, with such changes as arising circumstances may necessitate, either in future years, or at the Court of some one of the contracting parties.

Art 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and ratification exchanged at Paris, within the delay of six months.

Done at Verona, 22nd of November, 1822.
Signed for Austria, METTERNICH,
France, CHATELAINRIAND,
Prussia, BENNSTEIN,
Russia, NIKOLAEVICH.

LAMBLING FLAT.
(From the Yass Courier of Saturday.)

RUMOURD ATTACK ON TWO KILLED CHINESE—ONE OR TWO KILLED CHINESE—

Information was brought to Yass on last Wednesday forenoon that some of the European population on Lambing Flat, about the occurrences of Sunday last, as reported in our last issue, attacked a party of Chinese, and maltreated them to such an extent as to cause the death of at least one of their number. Some reports say two of the Chinese were killed. We are informed that the "tails" of the unfortunate Celestials were cut off in so barbarous a manner as to detach the brain from the back of the head; and further, that the brutality was carried to the length of cutting their ears off several.

We can scarcely give the report credence, and sincerely hope, for the reputation of the miners on Lambing Flat, that the whole statement is unfounded; but the probability has been repeated to us by two or three respectable persons known to our giving it publicity. It is certainly to be regretted that the Government have been so lagged in affording prompt redress to the injured party, and appointed digging, the sole staff, only very few of the disappointed consisting of a Commissioner and two men, and that troopers, who are stationed some twelve miles distant from the locality where mining operations are carried on.

THE ELECTORAL LIST, 1861-2.—Magistrates reminded of meeting to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Central Police Office, for the appointment of collectors under the 16th section of the Electoral Act.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The polling of the electors of the New Zealand colony was made at the School of Arts at fifteen minutes past five o'clock in the evening. There were about five or six hundred persons present on the occasion. The Returning-officer (Mr. Beuill), at the time stated, could not ascertain the number of votes polled by each of the candidates to be as follows:—

Newtown.....	Mr. Arthur.....	Brown.....
Champdown.....	267.....	107.....
Camperdown.....	186.....	90.....
Total.....	493.....	401.....

The announcement of the number polled was received with cheers by the partisans of the successful candidate, and groans by the friends of the unsuccessful one.

Returning-officer then declared Alexander Brown, Deputy duly elected for the electorate of Newtown.

Mr. B. then Mr. McARTHUR and Mr. BROWN briefly addressed the assembly, returning thanks for the support which they had received; but the cheering and cheering, with which each was greeted was so demoralizing, that the speaker, who had been in the chair for a few minutes, was obliged to leave the platform.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Returning-officer.

ELECTION FOR LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

The following is the result of the polling at the undermentioned places:—

	Dick.....	Kemp.....
Tamworth.....	12.....	12.....
Moonby.....	23.....	1.....
Wallabadah.....	7.....	3.....
Quipohoy.....	5.....	10.....
Doughboy Hollow.....	0.....	7.....
Total.....	168.....	33.....

The returns from the diggings and two or three minor polling-places have not yet been received, but they are likely to affect the result of the election, so that Mr. Dick's return may be looked upon as uncertain.

RAYMOND TERRACE ELECTION.

We learn from the papers of the last night, that the election went off very quietly on Saturday. The following is the result of the polling:—

A. W. Scott.....	284.....
Lieutenant Sadiell.....	268.....

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A MEETING of the members and friends of the School of Arts took place, in pursuance of the following advertisement:—"A general meeting of the members and friends of this institution will be held, this evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of considering the means to carry out the plans of the proposed exhibition, and to report on the results of their canvass for contributions, and also propose certain resolutions requesting the co-operation of the members, &c., towards ensuring the success of the enterprise, and to sign a circular of appeal." A circular addressed to the meeting further explained its objects:—

"The committee have decided upon inaugurating the opening of the new building in January next, by holding an exhibition of works of art, inventions, and apparatus, models, and works of general interest, (more especially specimens of colonial skill and industry), respectfully request your co-operation in enabling them to carry out this object by contributing to the exhibition such valuable specimens as you, the committee holding themselves responsible for their safety whilst in their possession.

The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the New Building Fund.

Mr. J. H. STANLEY occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a short address.

It was then moved by the Rev. G. STANLEY, and seconded by Mr. ROBINSON, "That this meeting fully approves of the resolution of the general committee, and pledges itself to aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object."

The second resolution was moved by Mr. SEVEN, and seconded by Mr. CANN, "That it is desirable that the committee should embrace specimens of colonial produce and manufactures, and works of art and science generally."

The third resolution was moved by Dr. WALKER, and seconded by Mr. McRA, "That this meeting form itself into a committee, empowered to add to their number, for the purpose of canvassing the city and suburbs, with a view to procure contributions to the proposed exhibition."

The object of the motion was to secure a list of exhibitors, and of periodical exhibitions as they would evoke, probably, matters connected with science which it was most desirable the members of the institution should understand and discuss.

After a few minutes was given to the Chairman, a list of contributions to the projected exhibition was also read.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Bombay Gazette, of 10th November, says:—"Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, now stationed at Poona, is under orders to proceed from Bombay to New Zealand on field service."

When these troops arrive, the available force of all arms in New Zealand will be upwards of 4000, rank and file.

COBURN'S INQUEST.

The City Coroner held two inquests yesterday. The first at the Welcomes Home Inn, Clarence-street, on the body of a child named Joseph Coster, aged seven months. It appeared that the infant died of cholera and fever (750 strong), now latent at last week, when symptoms of illness appeared from the child cutting its teeth. On Friday, the illness had increased and a simple medicine was administered; on Saturday, the sufferer was worse, and died at five o'clock in the morning. The gentleman present, described, and instructed the child's father to reside for medicine, which, however, he failed to do. On Saturday night the child was placed in a warm bath. This produced no beneficial effect as the father was not present. Dr. Degner was of the opinion that death resulted from effusion of the brain brought on by teething and bowel complaint. Verdict—"Died from natural causes, and we regret that the father did not call for the medicine as advised by Dr. Degner." The other inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, George-street, on the body of a man named Martin Hannon, on the sixty years. The deceased was a tailor by trade and lived in Prince-street. He was a native of Sligo, and had been forty years in New Zealand. He was a very stout and healthy man in his old age. He was suddenly seized with an illness, and went in and requested to be allowed to rest there awhile. This was granted, and after remaining a few minutes he left. He returned however to the bed, and died at five o'clock on Monday. He was very ill. An assistant in the shop got cold water with which he bathed the sick man's temples, and then sent for a medical man, but before the arrival of the man had expired. The case was then referred to the coroner, and he was taken into his mortuary, and removed to the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum. Dr. Smith examined the body and was of opinion that death resulted from an enlargement of the heart. Verdict—"Died suddenly by the visitation of God."

OPENING OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL.

The advertisement for a meeting of shareholders to make arrangements for the opening of the Freemasons' Hall was, we regret to say, advertised by mistake. The meeting will be held on Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Railway Hotel, George-street. The hall is the property of a man named Martin Hannon, on the sixty years. The deceased was a tailor by trade and lived in Prince-street. He was a native of Sligo, and had been forty years in New Zealand. He was a very stout and healthy man in his old age. He was suddenly seized with an illness, and went in and requested to be allowed to rest there awhile. This was granted, and after remaining a few minutes he left. He returned however to the bed, and died at five o'clock on Monday. He was very ill. An assistant in the shop got cold water with which he bathed the sick man's temples, and then sent for a medical man, but before the arrival of the man had expired. The case was then referred to the coroner, and he was taken into his mortuary, and removed to the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum. Dr. Smith examined the body and was of opinion that death resulted from an enlargement of the heart. Verdict—"Died suddenly by the visitation of God."

IMPORTED CATTLE.

In our issue of the 23rd October, we copied from the *Canlisle Patriot* (English paper), an account of an important sale of pure bred short horn cattle, held at Springfield Hall, the residence of Mr. S. E. Bolden. At that sale Mr. Thomas Clark, of this colony, was present, and secured for Mr. Clark Irving, of this city, a calf and a bull in his celebrated Waterloo breed; and we find that in consequence of this purchase, Mr. Irving, so far as is known, is the only breeder who can lay the foundation of a pure bred herd in this colony. We can only congratulate Mr. Irving on this acquisition, and we find that he has rendered the colony in this securing such valuable stock. This bull and heifer, together with two more valuable young bulls and a heifer, also two pure bred cows, were purchased by Mr. Clark, of Mr. Hood, and are now to be sent to Mr. Martyn's station preparatory to their removal to Mr. Irving's station on the Richmond River. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Donald, of the Water Hood, for his services in this connection.

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THE PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.

By "democracy" we understand complete equality of legal, and of political, rights and conditions; or in other words, the non-existence of any class, endowed with peculiar or exclusive privileges. In this sense the term is used by De Toqueville, in his great work on "Democracy in America." Democracy implies a certain advanced stage, and is commonly preceded by a long, and more or less constant, process of national development. Nations grow to democracy as plants and animals to maturity. But in most nations the process is marked and promoted by revolutionary plagues—by periods of constitutional strife—by antagonisms of party—by a class against class—to which a distant analogy may be traced in the physical diseases and irregularities incidental to certain periods of animal, and particularly of human life. To constitute democracy no form of Government is absolutely essential. The people in fact govern, when every member of the community has an equivalent voice in choosing, or in determining the choice of, the supreme authority, by whose individual or collective will, as the case may be, the whole machinery of Government is moved and controlled, and all public questions finally decided. Elective despotism is not inconsistent with democracy in this sense. Even what is called oligarchy, in its widest sense, that is to say, corporate Government by a number of select persons, may not be repugnant to the idea of democracy, provided that the corporate authority, and the general members thereof, are in some way or other responsible to the entire body of the people. But it is obvious that, in general, equal rights would be more easily balanced and secured, and equal justice more readily dispensed, under popular or constitutional forms, than under an autocracy or dictatorship, or under any close corporation, however well selected. It must, however, be confessed, that representative or constitutional Government has always hitherto proved difficult, if not impossible, under democracy—and whether for this reason, or from the sheer gravity of a species of simplicity, the tendency of every democracy has been invariably towards some form or other of autocratic despotism. To this point, as it were, democracies seem naturally to culminate—this appears the natural and unavoidable consummation of their political career. It may be that as democracy grows, in accordance with the above remarks, the maturity or manhood, no democratic despotism may denote or signify the weakness or decrepitude of nations. There is a history scarcely an instance of any nation, having once attained a democratic condition, and having survived long enough to furnish a case in point, which has not finally succumbed to this apparently unalterable law. The ancient republics, no less than modern states of the olden time, closed their careers under various forms of despotism. France after all her revolutions, and through a number of stormy paroxysms, alternating with pauses of exhaustion, flung herself with the energy of despair, into the arms of military despotism, which has since only relinquished for brief periods, and seems now as if it would never again relinquish its fatal and servile grasp. Even the Spanish republics, as they are called, are only governed, when the republic is, by the same species of authority, as in the United States, and where representative institutions have been, comparatively speaking, there is yet an evidently increasing tendency in the same direction. The President, during his term of office, is independent of the constitutional assemblies, and every day approaches more and more to the position of an autocrat. In this colony we have been for years not exemplifying, if not to our own benefit, at least for the amusement or edification of others, this inherent difficulty of representative Government under democracy. What will be the issue, none can foresee. But certainly the experiment cannot be said to have been as yet remarkably successful.

Nevertheless, if democracy be happiness, and happiness be the more intense for its easy attainment, there is but little wanting to complete the political felicity of New South Wales. A very common, almost a cant phrase, is "The progress of democracy." But what does it mean? We have reached the goal at a stride. We have attained maturity without growth. We have secured the results, without having gone through the process, of development. The electoral Act of 1858 gave us what is called universal suffrage—swept away the last vestige of political distinction—levelled the remaining platform of exclusive privileges. It may be that the change effected by that measure was little more than a change of name. But at any rate, complete political equality has been established by law, as well as in fact. Of this truth we are all conscious, and somewhat tritely, reminded by democratic orators, who yet almost in the same breath, talk as if they stood in the van of a spreading and desperate conflict of classes, and who tell us the people, forthwith! have rights and privileges. Now what can be added to complete political equality? Perhaps nothing more than equal rights adjustment may be necessary to prevent confusion and disorder—to avert the consequences of an indiscriminate scramble—to guard moderation from insolence and rapacity—to protect the weak against the strong. It may be necessary to regulate taxation—to secure public and private property—to attract and distribute population upon the soil. But many of these objects belong to Government rather than to legislative power, and none necessarily involve a conflict of rights or of rights. Shall democracy then stand to advance, as it were, beyond the point at which it is obvious either that the privacy of social life must be invaded, or that an assault must, in some shape or other, be made on property. It is easy to see that the latter alternative will prevail. Social life is safe for the present; the spirit of man would resist against public intrusion from lawless and families, and the search offers few temptations except to idle curiosity, while property is universally defensible. But both tendencies have been more or less exemplified in democratic America. And the dangers to which property becomes exposed, when the last bulwarks of aristocratic privilege are dismantled by democratic progress, have been repeatedly illustrated in the histories of other states, ancient and modern. We learn how in ancient Athens, and Rome—how in modern Italy and France—the final triumph of the commons, or the order, was marked and consummated by confusion. But we learn also the retribution that ensued. In every one of these cases the collision of political with social questions, and of public with private rights, became charged in more hopeless confusion, and wider demoralization. Property driven from its stronghold of law, took refuge behind the walls of arbitrary and unconstitutional power. And the track of democratic encroachment, was everywhere and avenged by military despotism.

These reflections are not altogether foreign to the present crisis. The quasi-political question now presented to the constituencies in many respects, if not entirely, a question of property. The public right to the land occupied by the squatters, has never been for a moment denied. The superior right of the freeholders to that of any temporary tenant is admitted. The duty of facilitating settlement of waste lands, is acknowledged on all sides. But the squatters allege that individual properties will be destroyed, and a great productive interest endangered by Mr. Robertson's plan of settlement, without corresponding benefit to the public at large. True—the squatters have a direct interest. But their allegations are endorsed by the testimony of other parties equally well informed, who have no direct interest whatever. It is, more over argued—and the argument is not only strictly just, but also in accordance with those legal principles which guide the decisions of courts of justice—that prior occupation invests the squatter with a superior right, against all third parties other than the Crown, until the land he occupies is required for bona fide freehold settlement. To these arguments it is commonly answered that the public have a right to do what they please with the public land. The answer begs the question. The public have no right wantonly to sacrifice the interests of a single individual, much less of any large number of individuals. The public have no right to commit or countenance injustice. The advocates of Mr. Robertson's plan expatiate with much union upon the advantage to be derived by dispossession or expulsion of the occupants of large runs and subdivision of the same among a more numerous class of "agricultural squatters," as the tenants in prospect are felicitously termed. The advantage to the new tenants, thus to be arbitrarily endowed with the property of others, may be admitted. The advantage to the public, without reference to the justice or injustice of the case, is highly problematical. But the injustice to the present tenants is obvious enough. And no community gains, in the long run, by injustice, however apparently advantageous. The same process might, on similar grounds be applied to landed, or to any other property. But the argument discloses the animus of those who use it. The fact is that the large profits, said to have been made by certain squatters, and which popular ignorance attributes to all squatters whatsoever, have excited the patriotism of many of our land reformers. These profits are to be indirectly assailed "for the good of the people." And thus by projects of spoliation we contrive to illustrate the past and to advance another step along the path of "democratic progress." X.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

(From the Sydney Mail, December 15.)
OUR Volunteers have considerable leeway to fetch up before they will be able to stand abreast of their brethren in Victoria. Both in numbers and efficiency the latter at present take the lead. It is true, they have been longer in the field, and there is a larger population there to work upon; but it seems true, also, that the movement has awakened more enthusiasm, and been followed up with more steadiness. Our Government has fixed upon ten thousand as the full complement of the Volunteer corps. In Victoria, the maximum is not less than ten thousand. This latter number, however, has not been reached, nor even half reached, the names registered not at present exceeding four thousand. And, of these, many are only in the preliminary stages of discipline. At the recent review, owing to various causes, not more than fifteen hundred appeared on the ground. There is still a deficiency of arms and accoutrements in the colony. But those that were assembled were sufficiently advanced in their drill to go creditably through some of the evolutions of a sham fight, and notwithstanding that it was a trenching day, the public had sufficient confidence in the ability of the Volunteers to make a good show, sufficient enthusiasm to support the movement, to assemble to the number of about six thousand.

In addition to this review, the first regular rifle match seems also to have taken place, the trials of skill extending over three days, the range on the three trials being two hundred, four hundred, and six hundred yards respectively. There appear to have been about one hundred and seventy-five competitors. None of them appear to have been thrown out in the firing at the shortest distance, though thirty-one were unhit when the range was extended to four hundred yards. At the longest range forty scored nothing at all, and a great many only scored one. The highest score made during the three days was by Mr. EDGAR, an ex-Crimean, he having served in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. He gained his points, however, not at the shorter ranges than at the longest. At six hundred yards he only made three points, while Mr. SARGOOD made six, the highest number that was attained at the same range at Winesboro. In a rifle match it is of course quite fair to jump the points made at different distances, as a good shot must be not only able to measure his distance but to fire with proportionate accuracy at any distance within the range of his weapon, and firing well at a long range cannot be accepted as a condonation for firing badly at a short range.

There were three competitors for the second place, Messrs. BROWN, SARGOOD, and DOUGLAS, all of whom had made sixteen points in the match, or only one less than the winner, and of whom one was an ex-Crimean. To determine their relative superiority they had five shots each at the six hundred yards range, when DOUGLAS and SARGOOD were again equal, each making five points. At a further trial SARGOOD again made five points, and DOUGLAS only three. In the three trials, therefore, Mr. SARGOOD made fifteen shots at six hundred yards, scoring altogether sixteen points. He appears to have missed the target once, and to have made one ricochet, which counted as a miss, but to have compensated for these by making three corrects. This was not a very brilliant performance, but the training has been altogether colonial. The rifle used was of LARCAUX'S make, and is generally considered a more reliable weapon than the Enfield.

Our own Volunteers have only just received their arms, and are not, therefore, as yet ready to exhibit similar results. But under the stimulus of a little healthy emulation we may hope before long to see them contend for the prizes which the National Rifle Association will be in a position to offer, and to do so with a general as well as a special proficiency that will bear a favourable comparison with similar trials of skill in any of the neighbouring colonies.

The early efforts at the establishment of a volunteer corps are sure, except under the pressure of immediate and alarming danger, to evoke some ridicule and to be exposed to the

via inertia of popular indolence. Nothing will tend more to consolidate and maintain the reputation of this force than skill in handling the rifle.

Success in this respect is sure to make volunteering attractive, and those who achieve distinction as good shots will not only deserve honour but will contribute materially towards recruiting the ranks, and maintaining the general repute of the body to which they belong.

A movement has been started recently to provide our Volunteers with a band, and we know no reason why, in spite of the dullness of the times, the movement should not be successful. If the Volunteers give their time and labour, and show that they discharge their duty well, the outside public might bear the expense of a little exhilarating music.

Amid all the popularity of rifle matches, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that, in case of an attack, our first and chief reliance must be on artillery. A land force is necessary as a movable defence to meet any attempt at a landing, but in itself will be an inadequate defence unless heavy artillery can first be brought to bear on a hostile squadron, either from fixed or moving forts. All the plans that have been proposed for the defence of these ports, however much they may have varied in detail, all agree in the necessity for forts and heavy guns. Riflemen will be invaluable in checking any attempt to take the land forts in the rear, but in order to tackle big ships we must have forts, guns, and gunners. As soon as the most urgent Imperial necessities have been met, we may hope that an adequate supply of Armstrong guns will be available for the colonies, and that in that case we shall not want a sufficiency of colonial intelligence capable of doing justice to the wonderful powers of this most formidable weapon.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

SCOTT V. BUSH AND ANOTHER.
—This was a motion for new trial in an action for trespass, wherein the defendant had succeeded. The action was brought to recover compensation for the setting down of 1800 tons of plaintiff's land to be used as a pasture for the defendant's cattle. The defendant had pleaded as justification that he had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, and upon the issue raised on this plea they had succeeded. The question was whether a justification under 20th Victoria, No. 1, had been made out.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. James appeared for the defendant. The judge, in giving judgment, said that the question was whether the defendant had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, and upon the issue raised on this plea they had succeeded. The question was whether a justification under 20th Victoria, No. 1, had been made out.

The Court granted a new trial in this case, costs to abide the event. This decision was one by majority. The opinion of Mr. Justice (as at the trial) was that as the defendant had succeeded in his defence, the plaintiff was entitled to a new trial. The other members of the Court held that although the defendant had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, the plaintiff was entitled to a new trial. The judge, in giving judgment, said that the question was whether the defendant had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, and upon the issue raised on this plea they had succeeded. The question was whether a justification under 20th Victoria, No. 1, had been made out.

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judgment was given, applied for execution, while the registrar was in Court, and engaged in the public business. On the same day, Mr. Robertson, now (I believe) obtained judgment against the defendant, and gave to the registrar a written application for execution. The registrar made no entry in the execution book on that day, in either case; but at a subsequent day, on the 11th inst., he entered a writ of execution against the defendant, as made, at thirty minutes past one. Two hours afterwards Uglow's attorney, called to see if an application for execution had been made, and found it was not. It was then entered as of thirty minutes past three. Both warrants were placed in the bailiff's hands, who levied to the amount of about £100, and no more, which he paid over to the registrar. To remedy his own oversight, he did not having seen entered Uglow's execution, the defendant paid his claim in full, and handed over the remainder to his attorney. The judge, in giving judgment, said that the question was whether the defendant had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, and upon the issue raised on this plea they had succeeded. The question was whether a justification under 20th Victoria, No. 1, had been made out.

JOHN STOCK BARK V. BLADE.
—This was an action on a promissory note for £101 17s. 6d. made by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff, and was tried before the judge. The defendant had pleaded as justification that he had acted under the authority of a duly appointed officer, and upon the issue raised on this plea they had succeeded. The question was whether a justification under 20th Victoria, No. 1, had been made out.

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